

The Union and Journal  
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LOUIS O. COWAN, . . . . . PROPRIETOR.  
E. H. HAYES, . . . . . EDITOR.

Poetry.

HARVESTS.

BY A. F. FULLER.

When sunlight pours a golden flood  
O'er the autumn field and road,  
A better harvest here I gain,  
Than that which only reaps the grain;  
And my increase, more rich than theirs,  
The glorious October bears!

My satiate eyes, from west to east,  
On all the varied colors feast:  
Sweet forebode of the year's decline  
That in the heavenly city shine!  
The wondrous hues the sunset yet,  
I gain much more than he can get!

From green to gold the sunbeams change  
The fruitage, ready for the grange.  
The reaper has his harvest sought,  
He gleams the grain; I gather thought!  
This mine is far the greater good,  
And satisfies with heavenly food!

For me, more than for him, it grows,  
And every day, new beauty shows,  
For me it waves, to please the mind,  
For me it sheds the radiant shine,  
I reap the reaper, with his grain,  
And all the good of it obtain.

For God, and for His children, still  
His field must every farmer till.  
The plow that tills the soil shall gain  
The real blessings of the grain.  
Thus, earth's rich gift is given,  
A worldly gain may reap and sow.

Ye gatherers of the autumn, come!  
To furnish forth the harvest home,  
Fall not the fruits of thought to waste,  
And reap rich increase for the state,  
Yield, with a noble toil, in vain  
You leave the gold and get the grain.

Look on the pure ideal stores,  
The autumn for the spirit pours!  
Oh! waste not this abundance, which  
God gives to make the poorest rich!  
Come! in the gold October, call  
A harvest of the beautiful!

IO TRIUMPHS.

Hail to the dear old flag!  
Joy for the country's cause!  
Cheers for the brave who fight to save  
The Union and the laws.

Hark to the tidings glad!  
That greet our ears to-day!  
Rebellion's night and storm and blight  
Are vanishing away.

Tears for the noble dead,  
And our praise grand!  
The youth and pride who bravely died  
To save our native land!

Glory to God! whose arm  
Is with us in the fight!  
Who leads us on to victory's won  
For justice, truth and right.

Hail to the dear old flag!  
Joy for the country's cause!  
Cheers for the brave who fight to save  
The Union and the laws!

The Story Teller.

LOVE.

MORAL COURAGE.

BY ANY RANDOLPH.

"But why don't you like him, Agatha?"  
"Oh—because!"

What philosopher ever solved the mystery  
Of this true woman's reason? "Because"  
Means ten thousand things that pretty, dimpled  
Lips don't choose to put into shape—it  
Means they know why perfectly well themselves,  
But won't tell, and all the coaxing  
Of curiosity can get it out of them.

And so pretty Agatha Milne played with  
A knot of scarlet roses, whose velvet petals  
Gleamed in her brown ribbon, and lifted up her  
soft, hazel-brown eyes with a provokingly  
absent, unconscious look.

"But Agatha!" pursued Ruth Ellenwood,  
stopping for a moment in her occupation of  
braiding and arranging Agatha's beautiful  
waves of auburn-gold hair, "I'm sure I've  
heard you say again and again, he was such  
a pleasant partner at balls and parties, and  
—oh Agatha! don't jerk your head so or I  
shall have to braid all those strands over  
again!"

"Nonsense—that's no test at all!" said Agatha,  
pettishly, the peach-like crimson mounting  
to her cheek; "what can you tell about a  
young man, from a mere ball-room acquaintance?  
Any one can be agreeable enough  
to hold your bouquet, or bring you an ice-cream;  
that is if he knows enough not  
to tread on your toes in the polka, nor to  
step on your toes in a promenade!"

"I know it," said Ruth, "but the question is—"

"But the question is," interrupted the impatient young beauty, "how do I know that Mr. Fitz Aubyn, silver-tongued as he is to me, with his homage and compliments, doesn't go home and swear at his mother and sisters? How do I know that Mr. Jennings, who has the whole dictionary at his fingers' ends, does not cheat his landlady? What means have I of ascertaining that young St. Simons, who is such a graceful waltzer and agreeable small-talker, does not finish his evening in a drinking saloon? Oh, Ruth, we have tests for ascertaining spurious dollars and counterfeit bank notes, but how on earth are we to know a counterfeit husband, until he is tied to our unlucky apron-strings for life?"

She laughed as she sprang up to look for her bonnet, but the long eye-lashes drooped low with a very suspicious moisture.

The Union and Journal.

"Eternal Hostility to every form of Oppression over the Mind or Body of Man."—JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE, TWO DOLLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Volume 18.

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

Number 44.

Miscellaneous.

From Once a Week.

THE MAGIC RING.

The gilded chandeliers had been lighted, and the jeweled fingers of the tiny alabaster clock on the mantel pointed to a late hour when the peal of the door-bell announced a new incursion of guests, and M. Fitz Aubyn entered, surrounded by a gay party of young men.

"Good evening, Miss Milne! surely I am not too late to wish you the happiest of all imaginable New Years? Whom do you suppose I saw steering in the direction of your hospitable mansion just now? O, here he comes to speak for himself—the Chevalier Charles Stanton!"

Agatha turned calmly to welcome the new comer, and the keenest eyes could scarcely have discerned the deeper shade of color that glowed on her delicate cheek, as she quietly came forward to greet her.

"Fill your glasses, gentlemen," exclaimed Fitz Aubyn, holding high above his head a tiny chalice of engraved Bohemian glass, brimming with crimson wine, "and let us drink to the health of our fair hostess, Miss Agatha Milne!"

The impromptu toast was received with general acclamations of satisfaction, and Fitz Aubyn glanced around a second time to see if all had followed his injunctions, ere he touched his lips to the glass.

"Come, Stanton, no lack of chivalry here; where's your glass?"

"I will drink Miss Milne's health in clear red-water with the greatest pleasure," said Stanton, smiling; "but never touch wine!"

"Never touch wine? and pray why not?" "Because it is against my principles," said Stanton, with quiet firmness.

Fitz Aubyn curled his lips in contemptuous silence, that was several degrees harder when a young man leaped forward to interpose his word.

"Offer it to him yourself, Miss Milne; surely he cannot be so lost to all sense of gallantry as to refuse it from your fair hand."

Agatha had grown very pale, but without speaking she filled one of the tiny goblets, and held it towards Charles Stanton.

"Will you not take it from me?" Stanton looked at her with calm gravity.

"Miss Milne, I should be a coward indeed, did I allow your persuasions to sway me from the fixed principles which are the guiding stars of my whole life."

He bowed and withdrew. The glass fell from Agatha's hand, and shattered into a thousand sparkling fragments; she bit her scarlet lip until the blood started, with a strange sympathetic thrill of exaltation.

Had he wavered for an instant in his determination, she would have despised him.

"A very poor investment those horses of mine, and all this behavior—a good-boy-in-story-books," muttered Fitz Aubyn, about four weeks subsequently, as he strode into the brilliantly illuminated saloons of the Club House.

"Here, waiter, a glass of brandy and water—quick!"

"What's the matter Fitz? You look as black as a thunder cloud," observed a bystander, who was leaning against a marble pillar and picking his teeth in a most lewd and unbecoming manner.

"The matter? Do you remember that magnificent Agatha Milne, the Queen of all the Beauties?"

"Of course I do; she hasn't lost her wits nor her property, I hope?"

"No; but I've lost the latter item pretty effectually. Who do you suppose she is going to marry?"

"I am sure I cannot guess. Do tell your news at once, and don't keep a fellow in suspense this sort of way."

"Well, she is going to become Mrs. Charles Stanton; actually going to marry a man with a fossil ant, and principles that would allow him to drink a glass of wine! Bah! the humbug that passes current in this world!"

"I could have prophesied as much before, my dear boy, if you would only have done me the honor to listen to me," observed the other, coolly unfolding the newspaper, so as to get at the inside columns. "You gay, dashing young fellows are all very well as long as a girl wants to amuse herself; but when it comes to a life long question, she's apt to prefer a safe man for her husband!"

Fitz Aubyn groaned deeply, but considered his position too precarious to be worth arguing.

Meanwhile little Ruth Ellenwood was as busy as a bee working at her cousin's wedding robe of spotless white satin, and asking ten thousand questions, the final of which always was:

"But, Agatha, you never told me why you didn't like him, and now you're just as bad. Tell me, that's a darling, why you changed your mind?"

And Agatha only laughed and crimsoned, and made the same old provoking answer:

"Oh—because!"

A gentleman somewhat distinguished for the use of choice language, found fault with his padding, as having too much "caloric" in it, which the landlady took in high dudgeon, declaring that she never used the article—indeed there never was any in the house.

In the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, the brigade of Gen. Caldwell took more colors and a greater number of prisoners than any other brigade in the army. They captured seven stand of colors, three hundred prisoners, and eight officers, among these latter an aide to General Stuart.

more depend upon themselves for their good luck and prosperity."

The act was greeted with bravos, and warm expressions of admiration at the strength of mind she had exhibited, by the young officers, whose only wish was to flatter and please the star of the day; yet some in their hearts disapproved, others felt as if a blank had fallen on their spirits, and though outwardly merry, the party separated with far less jovial feelings than they had ever before experienced within the walls of Randall.

Six weeks afterwards, this laughing, scoffing beauty was bent low in sadness and sorrow. She had in that short period lost her husband and her three sons, all of whom were suddenly carried off by a virulent fever. It is not known whether she connected this bereavement with her imprudent act, but probably her haughty skepticism received a shock, for she renounced the world, and after led a life of sorrow and seclusion—thus ended the Red line of the Alvenslebens.

The members of the Black line, shocked by this sad occurrence, and fearful lest some accident might cause the loss of so small an object as the third part of a ring, had it melted among other gold and moulded into a goblet or "Pokal," which the sole survivors of that line still possess. Their star, however, has fallen, and from the prosperous and numerous family which then flourished, and was in possession of nearly half the province of Magdeburg, but two descendants in middling circumstances now exist. The last member of importance of that line was the highly esteemed minister of state under Frederick Wilhelm III, Count Albert Alvensleben, who died at so late a period as 1858.

The members of the White line have been the wisest of the three; they still carefully preserve among the family archives in their Castle of Erxleben, near Magdeburg, their precious share of the little dwarf's present. This family is amongst the most highly esteemed and beloved of the old nobles of Prussia; highly favored and truly loved by their monarch, many of them still hold important offices in the army and state, and the White line still counts thirty or forty members.

Feminine Society.

"It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on, are delirious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers who are sucking the ends of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; but as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, savor and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a kindly, well regulated woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the entertainment. One of the great benefits a man derives from a woman's society is, that he is to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our case, and the greatest good that can come to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful."

Pres. Lincoln with Rebel Wounded.

While on his recent visit to Gen. McClellan's army, President Lincoln visited some of the rebel wounded. The visit is thus described: "On entering the hospital, the aid seemed that follow battle met the eye. Mr. Lincoln after looking around, remarked to the confederate wounded that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. The solemn obligations, said he, which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war; and it follows that many on both sides must become victims, and although they are our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances, he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with as much sympathy and good feeling as if they were brothers. After a short silence those of the confederates who could walk came forward and each of them silently shook hands with the President. Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan went to the bedside of those who were unable to rise and cheered them, saying that every care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their sufferings. It was a touching scene, and there was not a dry eye among the wounded."

The Commonweath positively asserts that the late Mr. Hallist, after the breaking out of the rebellion, "was entirely convinced of the impossibility of putting an end to the war, and restoring the authority of the Government over the seceded States, till slavery should be abolished."

Chains are chains, though they be golden.

Dry Goods.

The following incident occurred, as we learn from good authority, in one of our stores the other day:

"Buy any butter here?" said a country customer, who walked into a dry goods store on Market square and looked much like a character who knew a vast deal more of himself than he cared to tell.

"No sir," replied the merchant, "we don't wish to buy any."

"Want to buy any eggs?"

"No sir, we keep a dry goods store here."

"So! Well then, maybe you'd like to buy some chickens—fat as pigs, and a mighty sight nicer too."

"No sir, I tell you we don't deal in anything but dry goods."

Couldn't I sell you a nice hind quarter of pork?"

"I tell you sir, we deal in dry goods exclusively here."

"Well, what'll you give for dried peaches?"

Home after Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one nor does it wind through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the way-farer needs something more than rest; he requires solace; and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications, and wear, that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fireside.

The War.

The Doings of the Pirate Alabama.

ELEVEN VESSELS DESTROYED.

Statements of Capt. Hager and the Officers of the Vessels Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Capt. Hager's report says another ship was in sight when the Brilliant was burning, working towards the wreck, probably with the hope of saving life, and as another light was seen at night, it is presumed that she also was burned.

The Golden Leaf brought only eight of the crews of the burnt ships; the rest, sixty in number, would be put aboard other vessels fallen in with by the Emily Farnham.

The following are the correct list of vessels destroyed by the pirate 290: ships Brilliant, Ocmulgee, Benjamin Tucker, barques Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover, brig Alabama, schooners Courier, Weather Gauge and Starlight. Also a ship the name unknown.

191 prisoners were landed on the island of Flores.

The rebel propeller Alabama is 1200 tons burthen, wooden vessel, coppered bottom, 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside, carries three long 32-pounders on a side, and by the pirate 290: ships Brilliant, Ocmulgee, Benjamin Tucker, barques Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover, brig Alabama, schooners Courier, Weather Gauge and Starlight. Also a ship the name unknown.

The Elisha Dunbar was taken the next day and burned.

The crews of both vessels were put in irons on the deck, aboard the Alabama, and kept there night and day until they were transferred to the Emily Farnham.

Capt. Gifford of the Dunbar says he understood that the Alabama would cruise about the Grand Banks a few weeks, to destroy large American ships. They had information of two ships loading with arms for the United States, and were in hopes to capture them. They were anxious to capture the Dreadnaught, and were confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel in the United States. The steamers were in the track of homeward bound vessels, and more or less being in sight every day, she will make great havoc among them.

Capt. Hager of the Brilliant says: On the morning of Oct. 3, in lat. 40, lon. 50 30, the wind from the northeast, had a large ship in company about a mile to windward. Soon after a steamer was seen on the weather bow, standing to the westward, under sail. The steamer on nearing the ship to windward, ran up at 4 m. steam, and got up across her bow, at the same time displaying the Confederate flag. The American colors were set, and the ship hove to, and a boat from the steamer went alongside. The latter then went round and made sail for the Brilliant. We set our colors, and on the steamer nearing us she fired a gun across our bows.

New York, Oct. 16.

The Alabama took her armament and crew on board near Western Islands from an English barque. Her crew are principally English, her officers being the chivalry of the South. All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight month's provisions besides what she has plundered, and about 400 tons of coal.

The following is Captain Gifford's statement: On the morning of the 18th of September, in lat. 39 50, lon. 45 20, with a strong wind from the southwest, and the barque heading east-south-east, saw a steamer on our port quarter standing to the northwest. Soon after we found that she had altered her course and was steering for the barque. We soon made all sail to get out of her reach, and were going 10 knots at the time, but the steamer was gaining on us. Under canvas alone she soon came up with us, and fired a gun under our stern, with the St. George's cross flying at the time. Our colors were set, when she displayed the Confederate flag. Being near the steamer, we were anxious to capture her, and we were confident of our ability to capture or run away from any vessel in the United States. The steamers were in the track of homeward bound vessels, and more or less being in sight every day, she will make great havoc among them.

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Of all kinds, such as Pamphlets, Town Reports, School Reports, Porters and Handbills for Theatres, Concerts, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Duobills, Blank Receipts, Bank Checks, Labels of every description, Insurance Policies, Forwarding Cards, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., printed in Colors or with Bronze, executed at this Office.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Orders for printing are respectfully solicited, as every attention will be paid to meet the wants and wishes of customers.

OFFICE—Hooper Block, Liberty St.



to return for a small trunk of clothes. The officer on board asked me what I was coming back for and tried to prevent me from coming on board. I told him I came after a few clothes which I took and returned to the steamer.

It blowing very hard at the time and very equally, nothing but the chronometer, sextant, charts, &c., were taken. When the vessel was set fire to and burnt. There were 65 barrels of sperm oil on deck, taken on the passage which was consumed.

We were all put in irons, and received the same treatment that Capt. Tilton's officers and crew did.

While on board we understood that the steamer would cruise off the Grand Banks for a few weeks, to destroy the large American ships to and from the channel ports.

## The Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Oct. 24, 1862.

Advertisers are particularly requested to hand in their advertisements as early in the week as possible. In order to secure their insertion they must be received by Wednesday noon.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.  
No. 27 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston.

ARE OUR AGENTS FOR THE  
UNION AND JOURNAL  
in those cities,  
and are authorized to take Advertisements  
and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

### Wanted.

At this office, a few loads of wood, in payment for subscription to the Union and Journal; also, all kinds of country produce.

### The Rebellion in Virginia.

It has now been over a month since the battle of Antietam was fought, and no movements of importance, since that memorable contest, have taken place in the Army of the Potomac. This state of things cannot long exist, without great advantage to the rebels. For however much some may think that time is an advantage to us, that the rebels cannot hold out for a great length of time, without becoming exhausted in men and means, all history teaches that rebellions gather strength and magnify in proportions, with every day of their duration.

It is a matter to be regretted that the inactivity of our forces, is at the very point where the greatest activity ought to prevail. Let battles be fought and won or lost, at other points, so long as the army under Gen. Lee is able to hold the army of the Potomac in check, the rebellion still exists, and nothing of consequence is done to subvert it. The main stay of the rebellion is the rebel army now in Virginia. There is the decisive point, and there we ought to be strong enough to prevail and that speedily. Delays will not do longer unless we wish to see ultimate success on the part of the rebels.

That the commanding Generals fully comprehend that this is the case, there can be no doubt. The recent advances and reconnaissance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and at other points in front of the forces of Gen. McClellan, all go to show that important movements will soon take place in the Army of the Potomac, movements which will involve battles that will seal the fate of the rebellion and of the country for months to come.

It is impossible to realize the full and immense results that will come from a contest between the armies of Gen. McClellan and the rebel Lee. Success to the Union army is a crushing blow to the rebellion; success to the rebel army leaves the rebellion unchecked. Battles between these forces are decisive in results. They do not leave the rebellion in the same condition it was. They tell either for the Union or against it.

This being the case it would follow that the army under Gen. McClellan ought to be reinforced with all the men that can, by any means, be forwarded to it. We have not the least doubt, but that the best thing that can be done with the regiments at New Orleans, Newbern, Port Royal and other detached points, would be to order them to evacuate their present places, and join the army of the Potomac. All those regiments are simply counted out of the real contest and are of no use whatever to the Union cause. Armed and organized rebellion has marshaled its strength in Virginia. There is its grand army, that without which it could not exist a day. And that army must be fought and overcome or the rebellion is successful.

Up to the present time, it must be confessed, but little, if anything, has really been accomplished towards the defeat of this army. But we do not despair of the future. Our forces, intended to operate in Virginia, must have been enormously increased within the past few months, and for a month to come will be still more increased, unless the Government sees fit to pursue the policy of sending regiments along the Southern coast, and thus continue to scatter our forces in the future as in the past; a policy which we believe has been the chief cause of all our reverses. Virginia is the decisive point. Let the Union forces be strong in this State, stronger than the enemy, no matter how weak elsewhere. Let Virginia be freed from armed traitors, and its large and fertile territory cut off from furnishing them supplies, and then something will be done towards crushing the rebellion. We hope and trust, and believe there is a reason for that hope and trust, that such will be the case in a few short months.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Chas. H. Preston, a private in the U. S. Infantry, and Frances L. Preston, his wife, Barbara B. Cobb, Julia A. Preston, the two last aged about 12 years, and Joseph Cobb aged about 10 years, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while going from Cape Elizabeth to Hog Island.

Mrs. Preston, Joseph and Barbara E. Cobb, were children of Morris R. Cobb, of Cape Elizabeth. Julia A. Derald was a granddaughter.

### New Publications.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The November number of this magazine is received, and announces certain changes in its ownership and management, that must add still more to its usefulness and ability, and make it one of the most ably conducted serials of the day.

The political department will be controlled by Hon. Robert J. Walker and Hon. Frederic P. Stanton. Mr. Walker has served nine years as U. S. Senator and four years as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stanton served ten years in Congress, acting as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of Naval Affairs. Mr. Walker was succeeded as Governor of Kansas by Mr. Stanton, and both were displaced by Mr. Buchanan.

The literary department of the Continental will be conducted by Charles Godfrey Leland and Edmund Kirk.

Hon. F. P. Stanton furnishes two articles for this number. "The Causes of the Rebellion," and "The Press in the United States;" Hon. R. J. Walker, two; "The Union," and "The Homestead Bill." For sale at Holsdon's, Saco.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November, says the Maine Farmer, is a splendid number.—Nothing equal to it has ever been issued by any other American publisher. The engraving, the fashion plates, the music and the literature are all of the highest order of excellence. Godey challenges competition. Now is the time to commence making up clubs for the Book for 1863. Terms, one copy one year for \$3; two copies \$5; three copies \$6; four copies \$7. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November furnishes contributions from the following distinguished authors. R. W. Emerson, Theodore Winthrop, C. C. Hazewell, Prof. Agassiz, Henry D. Thoreau, author of Margret Howth, John Weiss, George S. Hillard, Miss Hale, author of Queen of the Red Chessmen, Prof. A. D. White, Egan Sargent, W. D. Howells, Henry T. Tuckerman, E. P. Peabody, Geo. B. Prescott, H. W. S. Cleveland.

With this array of talent, the Atlantic of course, presents to its readers a rich treat.—To be had at all the bookstores.

### What Delays a Forward Movement.

The New York Commercial assigns the following reasons for the delay of the army of the Potomac in making a forward movement:

"Information derived from one of the highest sources in the Federal capital, and also from all but the highest authority in the premises, constrains us to say that such forward movement depends upon contingencies that, in our judgment, need not, and ought not, to have occurred. Gen. George B. McClellan will advance, both himself and his army being in good and excellent spirits, just so soon as his men are furnished with the proper clothing for so long a march. He will not attempt it while his men are in need of proper clothing.

To move forward while they are without drawers, socks, overcoats, and shoes, would necessitate the keeping up of an ambulance train to the rear, greater than the advancing train of the army. Such a train would have to be defended, and the sick protected from capture. Medical depots would have to be established every few miles, and guards must be left to protect them. And all this because the noble soldiers composing the army of the Potomac lack the clothing pledged to them by the government.

We ask who is to blame in this matter? We affirm the facts, knowing them to be at least as bad as we represent them. These necessities of the army of the Potomac are the only hindrance to its forward movement. What department of the government is responsible for the facts? We look to the President to interpose his authority in the matter."

SKOWHEGAN HORSE SHOW.—The "Mail" says that the exhibition of horses at Skowhegan, Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Lang's horse, "Gus. Knox," took the sweepstakes, (\$500), making a half mile in 1:15 and a mile in 2:35, "and could do better." His "Cloudman Horse" took the first premium for horses that had not trotted for money. The three purses for mares and geldings were taken—1st, by Taylor's "Lucknow"; 2d, by Pierce's "Garibaldi," (of Bangor), and 3d by Savage's "Gipsy Queen." The purse for Stallions six years old and under, was taken by Shaw's "Flying Mack of Augusta," in sharp contest with the "Garland Horse," of Skowhegan. Mr. Seavey of Waterville, took the 1st premium on matched horses and on family horses, and I. H. Low of Waterville the 2d on family horses. Taylor of Boston, took the 2d on matched horses.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.—The Southern papers are copying the speeches of the Democratic, and so called, "citizens," politicians, and giving them a hearty commendation.—This is perfectly natural; for however much the rebels may despise them as being traitors to their country, they undoubtedly rejoice to see them distracting the energies of the North.

The man who will send his son to fight against the Rebellion, and then vote in favor of the Democratic or people's party, in the present political contest, in Massachusetts and other States, is a man whom Jeff. Davis and all his traitorous associates, would despise as being a man who will send his son to the "battle-field and then betray him at the polls."

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—The result of the recent elections is as follows, according to present indications:

In Pennsylvania the Democrats have barely succeeded in electing their State ticket, while they have carried Ohio and Indiana by heavy majorities. In Pennsylvania the Congressional delegation stands 15 Republicans and Union to 9 Democrats; in Ohio, 14 Democrats and 5 Union; in Indiana, 5 Democrats and 4 Union; in Iowa 5 Republicans are elected. This gives a net Democratic gain of 5 members in the next Congress.

In Ohio, the Legislature elected last year holds over, and hence the U. S. Senator to be chosen in this State will be unreservedly in favor of the Union.

Albert S. Parkman, of Garland, hung himself on the 10th. It was a case of the monomania known to those of medical science as "fear of coming to want."

### Judicial Nominations.

Gov. Washburn has made the following nominations as Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court:

John Appleton, Bangor, Chief Justice, in place of Tenney, whose term expired.

Edward Fox, Portland, and J. G. Dickerson, Belfast, Associate Justices, in place of Tenney and Goodenow, whose terms expired.

The Supreme Judicial Court of this State is now constituted as follows:

Appointed.  
John Appleton, Bangor, Ch. J. 1862  
Richard D. Rice, Augusta, J. 1859  
Woodbury Davis, Portland, " 1859  
Edward Kent, Bangor, " 1859  
Edward Cutting, Bangor, " 1861  
John Fox, Portland, " 1862  
J. O. Dickerson, Belfast, " 1862

THE FOWLER & WALTER CHURN, was exhibited at our Fair last week, by Messrs. Rankin and Smith, from Horner, N. Y., and attracted quite a large share of attention from the ladies and gentlemen present on the several days of the Show. On Tuesday evening, the gentlemen exhibiting the churn went through the operation of churning for the gratification of the audience, making nice butter, from milk, in about five minutes.

On Wednesday evening butter was churned from cream in three and a half minutes, and in three minutes thirty-five seconds on Thursday evening.

The churn is a square or oblong box, with a crank on the end, attached to paddles inside. The principal feature of the churn seems to be a sort of crushing process, the globules of butter in the cream go through before coming in contact with the paddles, which it is claimed is necessary before they will ever unite to make butter. The churn, and its operation gave entire satisfaction to the hundreds that witnessed its operation, and we think it will soon come into general use. It is a patent, and we understand the right for this State is likely to be bought by some enterprising men in this vicinity, and people wanting it will soon be able to procure a churn sure to churn in from three to four minutes.—*Democrat 14th inst.*

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the right of this churn for this State, has been purchased by Messrs. W. Scales & Brother of this city.

A LOYAL SLAVE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Kentucky, relates the following:

An incident is current here which shows the feeling on the part of some of the officers of the army on the negro question. A regiment recently was in an exposed position. One night a negro entered the camp and informed the colonel that the rebels were advancing to cut him off from the main body of the army. The colonel changed his position, and when the rebels advanced found they had been foiled. The negro staid with the regiment in the enjoyment of freedom. A few days later the former owner of the negro appeared in camp with an order signed by the commander-in-chief of the army of the Ohio, for the restoration of the slave.—The colonel read the order, and made this endorsement on its back: "Go to h—," and returned the paper. The negro is still in the enjoyment of his freedom. The amazed master left the camp and has not been heard from. The colonel made his opinion known, and the regiment were emphatic in their declarations that they would die rather than have the slave, who had done them such signal service, returned by Gen. Buell. Judging from what I have seen and heard, there is but little of the mis-called "conservation" in the army. The soldiers are in advance of the people at home in their opinions upon the slavery question.

The N. Y. Commercial says that no necessity exists for concealing the fact that an expedition is now preparing to operate against one or more Southern ports. The rendezvous has already been occupied by a fleet of vessels, the presence of which, in the view of the rebel signal posts, will reveal the strength of the intended demonstration. The expedition, whatever its destination, will be commanded by naval heroes of acknowledged ability. It will be stronger in point of armament and class of ships than any fleet which has embarked on an offensive movement.

The Democrat of last week published the letter of Gen. Scott, written March 3, 1861, and with a wonderful ignorance or forgetfulness of dates, says that the letter "makes known the opinion of that distinguished man and veteran military chieftain upon the policy of the Lincoln Administration."

How Gen. Scott could possibly "make known his opinion of the policy of the Lincoln Administration," before that Administration existed, and had declared or exercised its policy, is a question of logic, we presume, perfectly clear to the Democrat, but we don't see it.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Look out for counterfeit bills on Mechanics and Trades' banks Portsmouth, N. H. Two female figures in oval dies. Washington and horse on lower left.

Counterfeits are also in circulation of the following kind: One Northampton Bank, Exchange Bank, Salem, Merchant's Bank, Norwich, Conn., Fives on Northampton Bank, and Taunton Bank. Counterfeit \$100 notes on the Norwich bank, Norwich Conn., have been put in circulation. They are a fac simile of the genuine bill.

The first postage stamp was used in London, January 10th, 1849. The first American stamp in 1848 or 1849. France adopted them about the same time we did.—The Tour and Taxis office introduced them in Germany in 1850. They are now used in sixty-nine different countries in Europe. In all the countries are used about 1500 different stamps. The most beautiful are those of Russia and Lieke, one of the Hanse towns. Ours are not far behind those of any country.

Over 1000 licenses under the late excise law have been issued by Hon. Nathaniel J. Miller, collector for the 1st District. Mostly to citizens of Portland. The revenue received from these licenses is over \$15,000.

The Viceroys of Egypt has granted religious freedom and liberty of conscience, speech and the press, to all persons within his dominions.

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### For the Union and Journal.

The 14th anniversary meeting of the Roberts family, was held at the old mansion at Lyman Center, Me., on the 7th inst., and was of a very pleasing character. The meeting was called to order and prayer offered by the President, J. W. Roberts, Esq.

The exercises were varied by singing, &c., and at 1 o'clock all sat down to a bountiful collation in the home of the youngest brother, Dimon Roberts, Esq. There are six children living, all sons but one, the oldest 75 and the youngest 53 years of age. There were 35 representatives of the family present, many not being able to attend. Two of the grandsons connected with the army, contributed much by their presence to the happiness of all on this occasion.

Since these meetings have been held there has been but two deaths in the family. The time passed pleasantly and rapidly, and this social gathering terminated by all mingling their voices in singing that beautiful, patriotic and time honored hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee." P. R. S.

Original and Selected.

We do not publish anonymous communications.

The funeral of Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott occurred in New York, week before last. She died in Paris.

Gen. FREMONT passed through Indianapolis on Saturday, en route for St. Louis.

Gen. Jameson is in a very feeble state of health. He is at his home in Upper Stillwater.

Quite a number of our subscribers have recently paid their subscription dues.—We should be glad to hear from many others.

Mattson C. Sanborn, of South Berwick, has been appointed 2d Lieut., Co. F, 10th regiment.

CORRECTION. In the Report of the Ladies Committee, published in our issue of the 10th inst., for Miss Lucy A. Foss, Saco, case Millinery Goods, read Mrs. L. A. Foss, Saco, case Millinery Goods.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—Notice is given that no more applications for the situation of Deputy Jailor, for this county, will be received. The Democrat states that J. M. Burbank, Esq., Sheriff elect, has selected for that place, Porter Hamilton, Esq., of Waterborough.

PRESENTATION.—We learn that the friends of Col. Tapley, of the 27th, presented him a fine sword, scabb, and the necessary trappings for his horse, on Saturday evening last. We understand the occasion of the presentation was very pleasant. Coming, as this does, from his neighbors and friends in Saco, the compliment must be highly pleasing to that officer.

In one of the Portsmouth public schools, a boy who was reading the morning lesson from the New Testament, mumbled one verse thus—"this is the hair-comb, let us kill him." It should have been, "this is the heir; come," &c.

The Canadian courts have lately decided that a note or bill with the words "with current rate of exchange," on New York or other places within the United States is not a bill or note that can be sued on as such.

The Brighton Reporter says that the Messrs. Webb of that town, have quite a large contract for making cartridges for the Government.

The Bath Sentinel says that Hon. David Bronson of that city, has gone to Maryland to spend the winter for his health which for the past year or two has not been as good as usual.

The City Council of Bangor has passed an order directing a foreclosure of the mortgage held by the city upon the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad. The reason assigned is a neglect to pay the bonds and coupons issued by the city for the construction of the road. Estimating the receipts from the company to April 1st, 1863, at \$20,000, there will be an aggregate of over \$60,000 to be provided for prior to April 21st, 1863.

Gen. C. F. James, inventor of the "James projectile," died at Sag Harbor, L. I., the 17th inst., from wounds received by the explosion of a shell, caused by carelessness. He was formerly a cotton manufacturer in Rhode Island, and represented that State one term in the U. S. Senate.

PRETTY GOOD.—An army letter-writer located in one of the forts in the vicinity of Washington states that soon after the retreat of the rebels after the battle of Antietam, a soldier came rushing into the fort with the good news "that Gen. McClellan had driven all the rebels back into Virginia, and made them take every bit of their darning old baggage with them!" Suggestive, that.—*Ex.*

SCIENCE.—The wife of Mr. J. Newman, at Carry's Mills, in Houlton, committed suicide on Wednesday at midnight, by drowning in the mill-pond near his residence. She was missed shortly after leaving home, immediate search was made, when she was discovered after floating in the mill-pond, her clothes protecting the body from sinking.—She leaves a husband and several children.—One an infant. Partial insanity, we learn, is assigned as the cause of the suicide.—*Houlton Times.*

Our army during the last two or three months has grown enormously in numbers. Probably more than three fourths of the troops ordered under the last two calls of the President are now ready for the field. There is nearly a quarter of a million of Union soldiers on the Potomac. Gen. McClellan has attested that the new soldiers fight like veterans.

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## The War.

From Kentucky.

Attack on Lexington by the Guerrilla Morgan and Capture of 125 Federal Soldiers—Subsequent Rout of Morgan—Battle expected at Paris—Buell's Pursuit of Bragg—The battle of Perryville a Premature Action.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.

After capturing our pickets, the guerrilla Morgan dashed into Lexington yesterday morning at the head of 1500 men. Before surrounding our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several of his men. Our loss is 6 killed and 125 prisoners, who were immediately paroled. Two hundred and fifty of our cavalry succeeded in escaping. Morgan soon after left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike.

To-day, when between Frankfort and Versailles, he was met by about 2500 of Gen. Dupont's cavalry, who after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces.

One report says Morgan was driven across the Kentucky river, in the direction of Lawrenceburg; and another that he is endeavoring to unite with Humphrey Marshall, who is near Sharpsburg.

Gen. Buell is reported to be just south of Mount Vernon. Gen. Crittenden's army corps is further south in pursuit of Bragg.

It is supposed the rebel army is aiming to cross into Tennessee, by Big Horn Gap and Wilson's Gap. Gen. Buell is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to fight, or capture a large portion of them before they reach Cumberland Gap.

The Perryville battle at Chapin Hill was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. Buell, whose plans for enveloping the whole of Bragg's army were thwarted, and his pursuit of the rebels delayed by that circumstance.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.] Gen. Morgan, with 1000 rebel cavalry, entered Lexington yesterday. Our small force there retreated before him on our main force at Georgetown. Morgan found and paroled about 75 of our sick in the town. After remaining about three-quarters of an hour he retreated toward Manchester, and afterward moved in the direction of Frankfort.

Gen. Dumont, on learning of his whereabouts, started in pursuit with one regiment of infantry in wagons, one thousand cavalry and one section of artillery. He overtook and defeated Morgan to-day between Frankfort and Versailles, and is now in full pursuit of his scattered forces, moving towards Lawrenceburg.

Morgan is now between Gen. Dumont and our Gen. Morgan, and it is thought he is not likely to escape. It is probable he is pushing for Mount Sterling to join Humphrey Marshall.

One of Humphrey Marshall's regiments, composed principally of Tennesseans, deserted him en masse yesterday, and were brought into Paris to-day by our cavalry.—Marshall's forces are represented as being greatly demoralized and anxious to leave him.

No details of Morgan's defeat have been received.

Major Gen. John A. McClernand has been assigned to an important command of a special expeditionary character, and will take the field in less than twenty days.

THE ATTACK AT ISLAND NO. 10.

The Rebels Fire upon Themselves—Capture and Death of 34 of their Number—Stamers on the Mississippi Fired at by Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 19.

The schooners Dickey and Continental were fired into near Island No. 21, last Wednesday, by a rebel battery of 12-pounders which the rebels planted on the shore, but no one was hurt.

The Continental was struck twice—once just above the water line. The gunboat Pittsburg came up from Fort Pillow, shelled the woods and several suspicious places, but the rebels did not reply.

A federal force stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, was attacked by 400 rebels under Faulkner, but owing to the darkness the rebels fired into each other, throwing them into confusion, when they retired, followed by our navy.

Eighteen rebels were killed. We captured 30 horses and several muskets. Faulkner, 3 captains and 13 privates were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus last night.—Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

The Granada Appeal of the 13th ascribes the rebel defeat at Corinth to the drunkenness of Van Dorn.

Information from Cape Girardeau says that 7







## Medical Advertisements

**ROBINSON'S**  
**FRUIT**  
**SYRUP**

**PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND Singers.**  
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild rem-edy, if neglected, may become the Loops. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing the most powerful and safe, ally Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

**BROWN'S.** "That trouble in my Throat, (so which the 'Troches' are a specific) have often made me a mere whisperer."

**TROCHES** N. P. WILLIS.

**BROWN'S.** "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. C. CLARK.

**TROCHES** "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE.

**BROWN'S.** "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar

TROCHES	REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S	"Contain no Opium or anything in jurious. DR. A. A. HAYES.
TROCHES	"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c. &c. Carmist, Boston.
BROWN'S	DR. G. F. BIGELOW Boston.
TROCHES	"Beneficial in <i>Bronchitis</i> , DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.
BROWN'S	"I have proved them excellent for <i>Whooping Cough</i> ." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.
TROCHES	"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON St. Louis.

Effectual in removing Hoarseness  
and Irritation of the Throat, so common  
with *Singers* and *Singers*.  
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,  
*LaGrange, Ga.*  
Teacher of Music, Southern  
Female College.  
"Great benefit has been derived  
and after preaching, as they prevent  
Hoarseness. From their past effect I  
think they will be of permanent ad-  
vantage to me."  
REV. A. ROWLEY, A. M.,  
President of Athens College, Tenn.  
"Sold by all Druggists at TWEN-  
TY-FIVE CENTS A BOX."

[Copyright secured.]

**The Great Indian Remedy**

**FOR FEMALES,**  
**DR. MATTHEW'S INDIAN EMENAGOGUE.**

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best and known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

**OVER 3000 BOTTLES** have now been sold without a *single failure*, to be taken directed, and without

the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, sent by mail to all who request them. PRICES—Full Strength, \$10; Half Strength, \$5; Quarter Strength, \$3 per bottle. Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for OSTEOPATHIC CASES, in which all other remedies of the kind are of no consequence. It is represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

**Beware of imitations!** None genuine and warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. at his Remedial Institute for Special Diseases, No. 28 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

This specialty embraces all diseases of a Private nature, both of MEN and WOMEN, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention*. Consultation by letter, or in person, at his residence, 28 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

medicines will be sent by Express, secure from obstructions, to all parts of the U. States. Also accommodations for ladies from abroad, wishing for a secure and quiet Retreat, with good care, until a permanent abode is procured.

**CAUTION.**—It has been estimated, that over **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars** are paid to swindlers **each** annually, in New England alone, **without** benefit to those who pay it. All who are **wikid** of honor, character, and skill, and whose **only** recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. If, therefore, you would avoid being **knaveheaded**, take care to be **wise** and **sober**, and **not** be **deceived**, and **MAKE INQUIRY**—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten are **bores**, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you

Dr. M. will send *free*, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on **DISEASES OF WOMEN**, and on *Private Diseases* generally, giving full information, with the most undoubted *references* and *testimonials*, without which, no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of **ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.**

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address *plainly*, and direct to **DR. MATTHEW,** as above. JULY

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**BIDDEFORD**  
**MARBLE WORKS.**  
ADAMS & CO.

**RESPECTFULLY** announce to the citizens of  
Briddeford and vicinity that they have opened  
a shop in  
**Sweetser & Quinby's New Block,**  
on Lincoln Street, for the manufacture of  
**Grave Stones, Tablets,**  
**MONUMENTS,**  
**TABLE AND COUNTER TOPS, &C., &C.**  
Also, Soap Stone Boiler Tops, Funnel Stones,  
Stone Lining, &c.  
Work done with neatness and dispatch and  
warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited.  
Briddeford, Me. Briddeford, Me.

Baltimore, July 9, 1862. CHAS. H. HARRIS.  
**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**  
 The subscribers have for sale at their Foundry on  
 Spring's Island,  
**PLOWS,**  
 PLOW POINTS, CULTIVATOR TEETH,  
 Cauldron Kettles, Ash Mouths,  
**WHEEL HUBS,**  
 —AND—  
**WHEEL BOXES.**  
 We will make any and all descriptions of Cast-

ngs used by farmers and others at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.  
A share of your patronage is solicited.  
HORACE WOODMAN,  
JOHN H. BURNHAM  
Bildeford, June 13, 1861. 26

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**W. F. ATKINS**  
HAS REMOVED TO  
Empire Block, where he has recently  
opened  
**A GOOD ASSORTMENT**  
OF NEW AND FINE STYLES

OF NEW AND BEST STYLES


**China, Crockery, & Glass Ware,**  
**CUTLERY, PAPER HANGINGS,**  
— ALSO, —  
**Kerosene Lamps, Oil, and a Variety of**  
**Other Articles.**

A share of the public patronage is respectfully  
solicited.  
Empire Block, Liberty St., Biddeford. 214

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1060 FURNACES 1060

800. FURNACES. 1860.  
From the Most Celebrated Manufactories.  
PUT UP and warranted to give satisfaction, or taken away without expense to the purchaser after a fair trial. Also, all kinds of  
**COOKING STOVES,**  
**PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,**  
and everything found in a First Class  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS STORE**  
at prices that cannot be found less elsewhere  
**H. P. RICE,**  
Under Lancaster Hall, Portland, Me. 364f

 Wedding Cards printed at this Office.